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(54) **SCROLL COMPRESSOR WITH WEAR-RESISTANT MEMBERS**

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F04C 29/00 (2006.01)
F04C 18/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***F01C 17/066*** (2013.01); ***F04C 18/0215*** (2013.01); ***F04C 29/0057*** (2013.01); *F04C 2240/801* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC F01C 17/066; F04C 18/0215; F04C 2240/801; F04C 29/0057
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A scroll compressor may include a casing configured to receive a rotation shaft and a driving unit; a compression unit provided with a frame configured to rotatably support the rotation shaft, a first scroll fixed to the casing, and a second scroll configured to be connected to the rotation shaft and engaged with the first scroll. An oldham ring is provided with a plurality of key portions to guide the second scroll to perform an orbiting movement, wherein at least one of the frame, the first scroll, and the second scroll includes a respective key groove formed to receive a respective key portion; and a respective wear-resistant member mounted to cover an inner surface of the respective key groove in contact with the respective key portion.

17 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

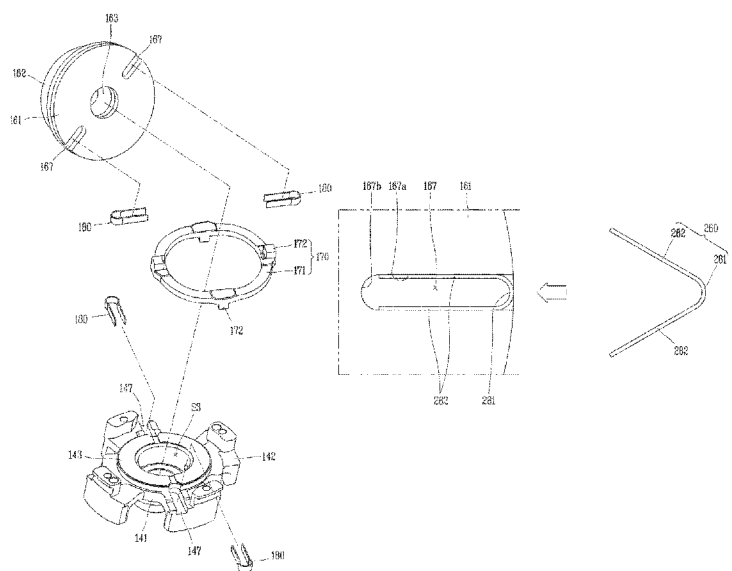


FIG. 1

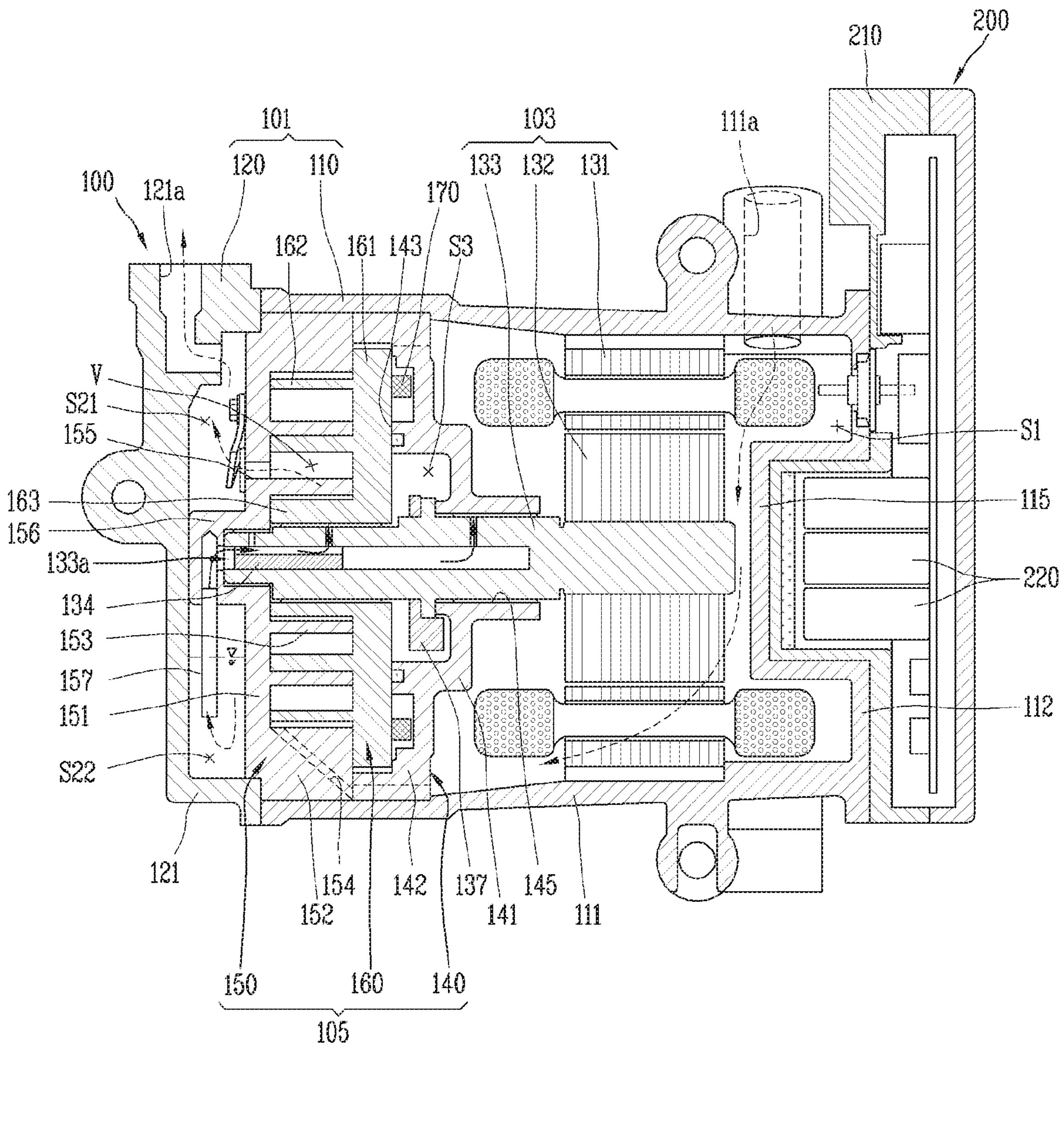

200
210
101
103
111a
100
121a
120
110
133
132
131
170
162
161
143
S3
V
S21
155
S1
163
115
156
133a
220
134
153
157
151
112
S22
121
154
142
137
145
152
141
111
150
160
140
105

FIG. 2

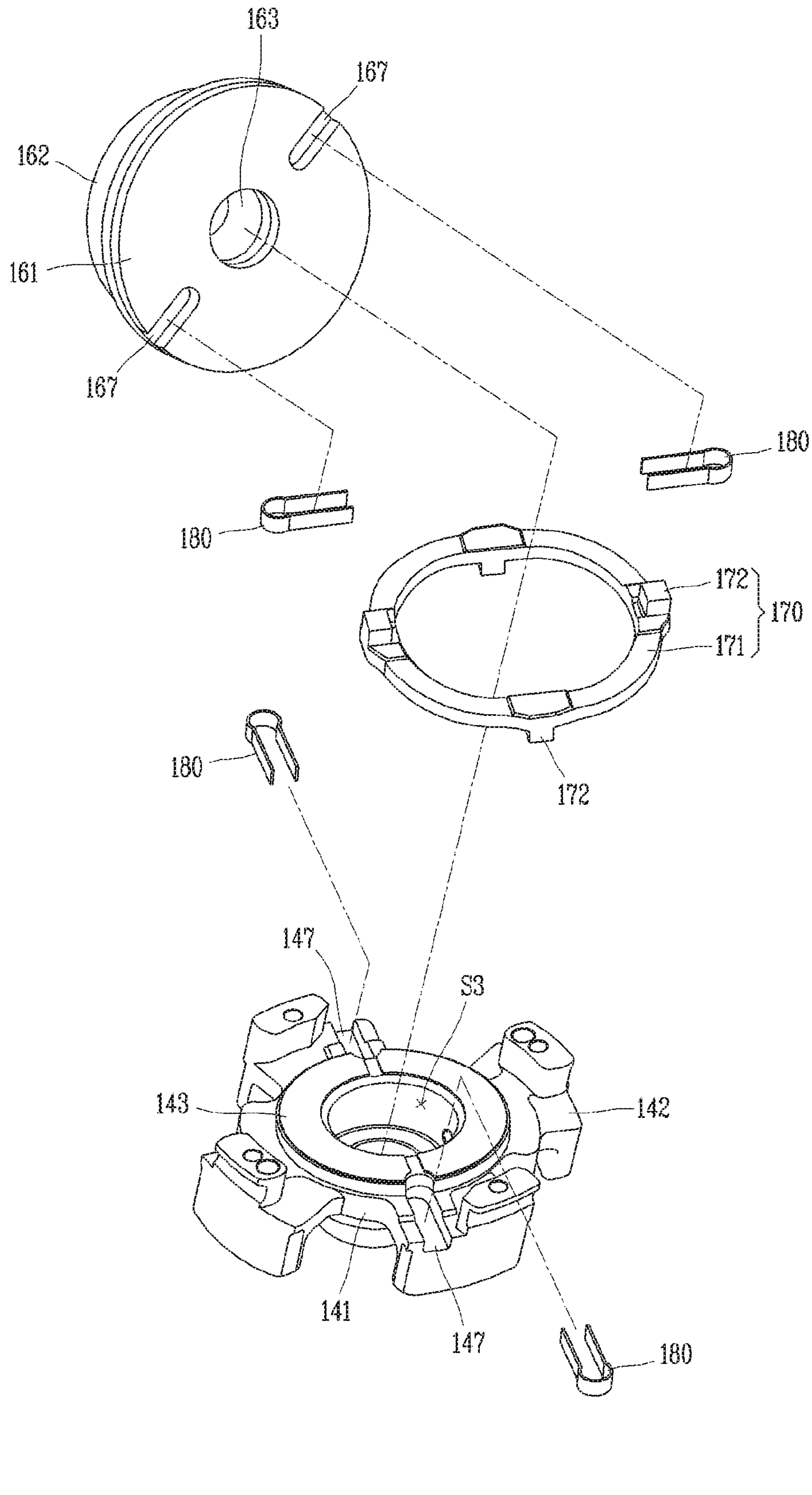

163
167
162
161
167
180
180
172
170
171
180
172
147
S3
143
142
141
147
180

FIG. 3

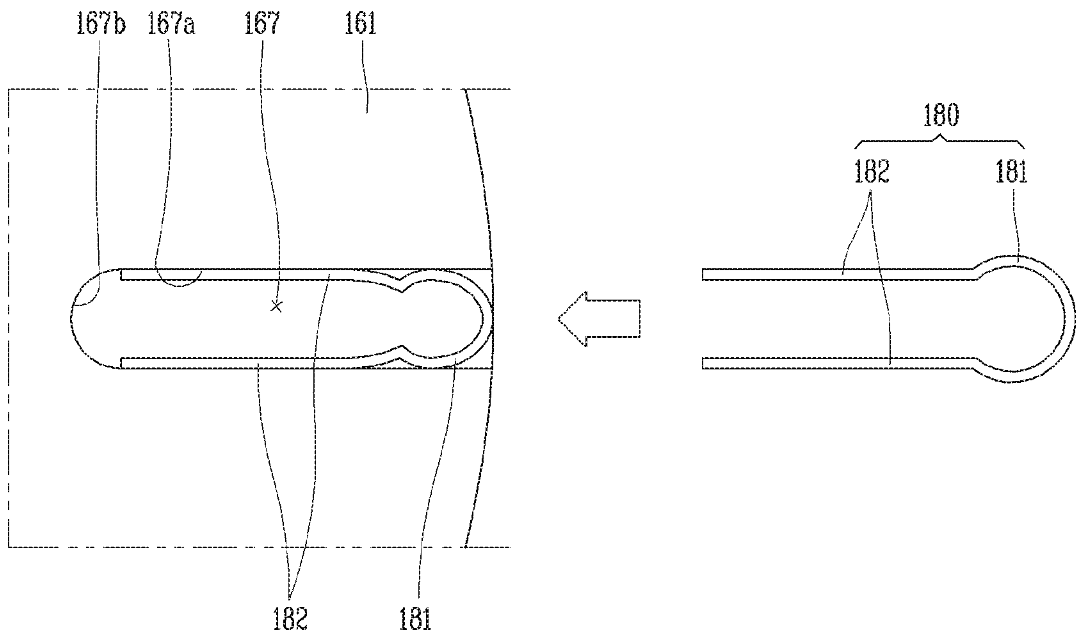

167b
167a
167
161
180
182
181
182
181

FIG. 4

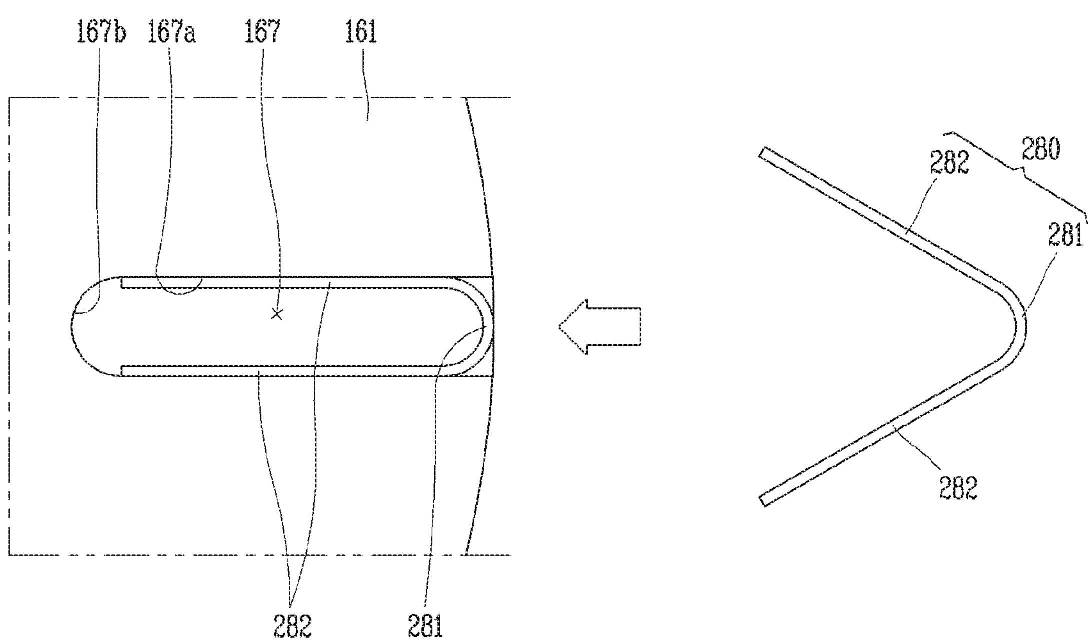
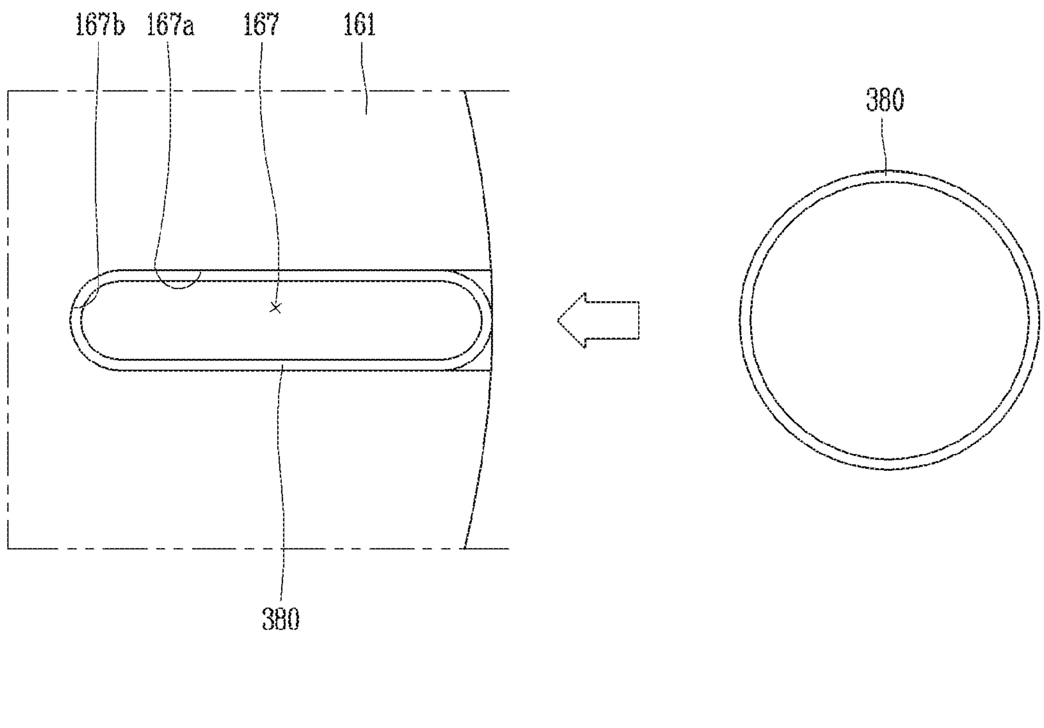

167b
167a
167
161
280
282
281
282
282
281

FIG. 5



SCROLL COMPRESSOR WITH WEAR-RESISTANT MEMBERS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 to Korean Application No. 10-2018-0003503, filed on Jan. 10, 2018, whose entire disclosure is herein incorporated by reference.

FIELD

The present disclosure relates to a compressor, and more particularly, to a scroll compressor that compresses fluid while an orbiting scroll is rotated with respect to a fixed scroll.

BACKGROUND

In general, compressors for performing the role of compressing refrigerant in automotive air-conditioning systems have been developed in various forms, and in recent years, the development of electromotive compressors electrically driven using a motor have been actively carried out according to the trend of using electrical auto parts.

A scroll compression method suitable for a high compression ratio operation is mainly applied to electromotive compressors. Such a scroll compressor is provided with a motor unit composed of a rotary motor inside an enclosed casing, and a compression unit composed of a fixed scroll and an orbiting scroll is provided on one side of the motor unit. Furthermore, the motor unit and the compression unit are connected to each other by a rotation shaft to transmit a rotational force of the motor unit to the compression unit. A rotational force transmitted to the compression unit causes the orbiting scroll to perform an orbiting movement with respect to the fixed scroll to form a pair of two compression chambers comprising a suction chamber and an intermediate pressure chamber, and a discharge chamber so that refrigerant is sucked into both the compression chambers, respectively, and compressed and discharged simultaneously.

In the scroll compressor, an orbiting movement of the orbiting scroll with respect to the fixed scroll is implemented by the rotation shaft eccentrically coupled to an orbiting scroll to transmit a rotational force, and an oldham ring guiding an orbiting movement while preventing the rotation of the orbiting scroll.

Typically, the oldham ring is mounted such that a key portion protruded to one side is inserted into a key groove of the orbiting scroll, and a key portion protruded to the other side is inserted into a key groove of the fixed scroll (or frame). Furthermore, when an eccentric rotational force is transmitted to the orbiting scroll by the rotation shaft, the key portion is operated to slide in the key groove to prevent the rotation of the orbiting scroll.

In other words, since the key portion and the key groove are operated while being slid in contact with each other, the wear of the contact surfaces during the continuous operation of the scroll compressor may be a problem. In particular, a scroll, a frame or an oldham ring may be typically made of aluminum or the like in order to lighten the weight, but the contact surfaces of the same material are susceptible to friction, which may lower reliability.

As a result, there has been prior art for improving abrasion resistance through material selection and surface treatment of the oldham ring. However, the selection of high-strength materials and additional surface treatment could result in increased weight and increased manufacturing cost, and the like of the oldham ring.

Here, Patent Document 1 of the prior art discloses a structure in which a surface having a high abrasion resistance is treated with a coating or the like, and moreover, the material of the key portion is made of a material having a higher strength than that of the ring portion. However, it may cause problems such as increased cost of adding a surface coating process or adopting different materials, securing of strength at the time of coupling between the key portion and the ring portion of different materials, and the like.

Accordingly, it is desired to derive a design capable of alleviating wear between the oldham ring and the scroll structure without increasing the manufacturing cost of the oldham ring itself, and in particular, it is preferable to derive a structure that can be easily mounted on a friction surface while using an oldham ring in the related art as it is.

(Patent Document 1) KR 10-1718045 (Registered on Mar. 14, 2017)

SUMMARY

An object of the present disclosure is to provide a scroll compressor having a wear-resistant member that is brought into relatively close contact with a key groove to mitigate wear between the key portion and the key groove.

Another object of the present disclosure is to provide a scroll compressor having a wear-resistant member formed such that an assembly process of bringing the wear-resistant member into close contact with and fixed to a key groove is easily performed, thereby minimizing an increase in manufacturing cost.

In order to accomplish an object of the present disclosure, a scroll compressor according to the present disclosure may include a casing configured to receive a rotation shaft and a driving unit; a compression unit provided with a frame configured to rotatably support the rotation shaft, a first scroll fixed to the casing, and a second scroll configured to be connected to the rotation shaft and engaged with the first scroll; and an oldham ring provided with a plurality of key portions to guide the second scroll to perform an orbiting movement, wherein at least one of the frame, the first scroll, or the second scroll includes a key groove formed to receive the key portion; and a wear-resistant member is mounted to cover an inner surface of the key groove in contact with the key portion.

In order to accomplish another object of the present disclosure, in a scroll compressor according to the present disclosure, the key groove may be formed in a shape open to the outer circumferential side such that the second scroll and the frame are respectively recessed on surfaces facing each other, and the wear-resistant member may be extended in a U-shape to cover an inner side surface of the key groove, and provided with a head portion extended with a preset radius of curvature, and a pair of leg portions respectively connected to both ends of the head portion, and spaced apart from each other by a distance less than twice of a preset radius of curvature of the head portion and extended in parallel.

According to the present disclosure configured by the solution means described above, the following effects may be obtained.

The scroll compressor of the present disclosure may include a key portion mounted on an inner side surface of a key groove, thereby minimizing the wear of a frictional surface on which the key portion and the key groove slide

relative to each other. In particular, there is an advantage that fabrication and assembly costs may be reduced compared with a case where an oldham ring is subjected to surface treatment separately or formed by coupling of different materials. In other words, a large number of wear-resistant members may be fabricated and used in bulk through a separate process, and it is advantageous in terms of cost reduction and productivity improvement because the oldham ring can be fabricated and assembled using a conventional process as it is.

The wear-resistant member of the scroll compressor of the present disclosure has a head portion and a leg portion which can be fixed while being inserted so as to be in close contact with the key groove, thereby easily assembling the wear-resistant member. The wear-resistant member may be fixed to the key groove without any additional coupling structure, thereby minimizing the assembly process from being complicated with the addition of the wear-resistant member.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The embodiments will be described in detail with reference to the following drawings in which like reference numerals refer to like elements wherein:

FIG. **1** is a cross-sectional view showing a scroll compressor according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. **2** is an exploded perspective view showing a frame, a second scroll, an oldham ring and a wear-resistant member illustrated in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **3** is a conceptual view showing the wear-resistant member illustrated in FIG. **2** and a state in which the wear-resistant member is inserted into a key groove;

FIG. **4** is a conceptual view showing a wear-resistant member of the scroll compressor according to another embodiment and a state in which the wear-resistant member is inserted into a key groove; and

FIG. **5** is a conceptual view showing a wear-resistant member of the scroll compressor according to still another embodiment and a state in which the wear-resistant member is inserted into a key groove.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Hereinafter, an electromotive compressor associated with the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Even in different embodiments, the same or similar components are designated with the same numeral references regardless of the numerals in the drawings and redundant description thereof will be omitted.

In describing the embodiments disclosed herein, moreover, the detailed description will be omitted when a specific description for publicly known technologies to which the invention pertains is judged to obscure the gist of the present disclosure.

The accompanying drawings are used to help easily understand various technical features and it should be understood that the embodiments presented herein are not limited by the accompanying drawings. As such, the present disclosure should be construed to extend to any alterations, equivalents and substitutes in addition to those which are particularly set out in the accompanying drawings.

A singular representation may include a plural representation as far as it represents a definitely different meaning from the context.

A scroll compressor according to the present disclosure may be a component of a cooling cycle device that sucks and compresses R-134a as working fluid. In the present embodiment, FIG. **1** is a cross-sectional view showing a scroll compressor **100** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

Referring to FIG. **1**, the scroll compressor **100** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes a casing **101**, a driving unit **103**, and a compression unit **105**. The driving unit **103** and the compression unit **105** may be located inside a substantially cylindrical casing **101**, and arranged to be connected to each other by a rotation shaft **133** which will be described later.

In addition, an inverter module **200** for controlling the operation speed of the compressor may be coupled to an outer end portion (front end portion) of the casing **101**. The inverter module **200** may include an inverter housing **210** formed to have a preset volume and at least one or more inverters **220** accommodated inside the inverter housing **210**.

As shown in FIG. **1**, the casing **101** may include a main housing **110** and a rear cover **120**. The main housing **110** is formed in a cylindrical shape having a rear opening, and a suction space (S1) may be formed in the main housing. The main housing **110** may include a cylindrical portion **111** and a sealing portion **112** that closes the front portion thereof, and further include an inverter receiving portion **115** recessed inwardly from the sealing portion **112** to accommodate the inverter module **200**.

The suction space (S1) may communicate with an intake port **111***a* formed to pass through a side surface of the main housing **110**. In the present embodiment, the intake port **111***a* is located adjacent to a side at which the inverter module **200** is mounted, and a flow path may be formed to dissipate the heat of the inverter module **200** by low-temperature suction refrigerant flowing into the intake port **111***a*.

The rear cover **120** may have a main body **121** formed to cover the other opening end portion (rear end portion) of the main housing **110**. The rear cover **120** may be coupled to the main housing **110** while being brought into close contact with the first scroll **150** which will be described later to form a discharge space for accommodating high-pressure refrigerant compressed and discharged by the compression unit **105**.

At this time, the discharge space may include an oil separation portion (S**21**) formed to separate oil from refrigerant being discharged and an oil storage portion (S**22**) for storing the separated oil. The oil separation portion (S**21**) may be located at an upper side of the discharge space, and the oil storage portion (S**22**) may be located at a lower side thereof. The oil storage portion (S**22**) may be configured to communicate with an oil supply passage structure for supplying oil to the rotation shaft **133** and the compression unit **105**, which will be described later. An exhaust port **121***a* communicating with the oil separation portion (S**21**) to discharge refrigerant separated from the oil to the outside may be formed at an upper end portion of the rear cover **120**.

The driving unit **103** is provided with a stator **131** and a rotor **132** to drive the rotation shaft **133**. In the present embodiment, the stator **131** may be fixed to an inner circumferential surface of the main housing **110** to have an annular shape so as to form a cylindrical space inside the stator. The rotor **132** may be spaced apart from the stator **131** in the inner space of the stator **131**. The rotor **132** may be formed in a substantially cylindrical shape, and the rotation shaft **133** may be coupled to the center of the rotor **132**.

When power is supplied to the driving unit **103**, the rotor **132** and the rotation shaft **133** may be rotated together by an interaction between the stator **131** and the rotor **132**.

In the present embodiment, the rotation shaft **133** may be configured such that its central portion is supported by a frame **140**, which will be described later. Additionally, one end portion (front end portion) of the rotation shaft **133** may not be supported separately, and the other end portion (rear end portion) may be supported by the first scroll **150**. A balance weight **137** configured to rotate while forming an eccentric mass center in a back-pressure space (S**3**) which will be described later may be mounted on the rotation shaft **133**.

The compression unit **105** may include a frame **140**, a first scroll **150** that is a fixed scroll, and a second scroll **160** that is an orbiting scroll. The second scroll **160** is eccentrically coupled to the rotation shaft **133** coupled to the rotor **132** of the driving unit **103** to form a pair of compression chambers (V) formed of a suction chamber and an intermediate pressure chamber, and a discharge chamber along with the first scroll **150** while performing an orbiting movement with respect to the first scroll **150**.

The frame **140** has a disk-shaped frame end plate portion **141** and a frame sidewall portion **142** protruded rearward from an outer circumferential side of the frame end plate portion **141**. A thrust surface **143** may be formed on an inner side of the frame sidewall portion **142** to support the second scroll **160** in an axial direction. In addition, part of refrigerant discharged from the compression chamber may be filled together with oil at the center of the thrust surface **143** to form a back-pressure space (S**3**) supporting a rear surface of the second scroll **160**. A frame shaft hole **145** may be formed at the center of the back-pressure space (S**3**) to support the rotation shaft **133** therethrough.

The first scroll **150** may include a fixed-side end plate portion **151** formed in a disk shape and a fixed-side sidewall portion **152** protruded toward the frame **140** on one side of the fixed-side end plate portion **151**. The fixed-side sidewall portion **152** may be coupled to and supported by the frame sidewall portion **142**, and a fixed wrap **153** engaged with an orbiting wrap **162**, which will be described later, to form a pair of two compression chambers (V) is protruded at a central portion of the fixed-side end plate portion **151**.

Furthermore, a suction passage **154** communicating with the suction space (S**1**) of the casing **101** is formed at an edge of the fixed-side end plate portion **151**, and a discharge port **155** communicating from a final compression chamber to the discharge space (S**2**) may be formed at the center of the fixed-side end plate portion **151**.

The second scroll **160** is provided with an orbiting-side end plate portion **161** formed in a disk shape, and an orbiting wrap **162** protruded toward the fixed-side end plate portion **151** and engaged with the fixed wrap **153** is formed on a rear side of the orbiting-side end plate portion **161**. The second scroll **160** may be coupled eccentrically with respect to the rotation shaft **133** to implement an orbiting movement by an oldham ring **170** which will be described later.

The scroll compressor **100** according to the present embodiment may configured with a shaft penetration structure. In other words, a rotation shaft coupling portion **163** which forms an inner end portion of the orbiting wrap **162** and to which the rotation shaft **133** is rotatably inserted and coupled may be formed in an axially penetrating manner at a central portion of the orbiting-side end plate portion **161**. An outer circumferential portion of the rotation shaft coupling portion **163** is connected to the orbiting wrap **162** to form the compression chamber (V) together with the fixed wrap **153** during the compression process.

The rotation shaft coupling portion **163** may be formed to have a height that overlaps with the orbiting wrap **162** on the same plane, and disposed at a height where the rotation shaft **133** overlaps with the orbiting wrap **162** on the same plane. Through this, the repulsive force and the compressive force of the refrigerant cancel each other while being applied to the same plane with respect to the orbiting-side end plate portion **161**, thereby preventing an inclination of the second scroll **160** due to an action of the compressive force and the repulsive force.

Furthermore, the rotation shaft **133** inserted into the rotation shaft coupling portion **163** may be axially supported on the first scroll **150** through the second scroll **160**. The bearing receiving portion **156** may be protruded toward an inner wall side of the rear cover **120** on a rear side of the fixed side plate **151**. The bearing receiving portion **156** may be brought into close contact with or spaced apart by a predetermined distance from the inner wall side of the rear cover **120**.

In addition, an oil supply pipe **157** protruded toward a bottom side of the discharge space (S**2**) may be connected to the bearing receiving portion **156**. Accordingly, an inner space of the bearing receiving portion **156** is connected to the oil storage portion (S**22**) of the discharge space (S**2**), and thus oil filled in the oil storage portion (S**22**) may flow into the inner space of the bearing receiving portion **156** by a pressure difference. An oil passage **133***a* formed in a penetrating manner to communicate with an inner space of the bearing receiving portion **156** may be formed inside the rotation shaft **133** and a pressure-sensitive member **134** or the like may be mounted inside the oil passage **133***a* that receives oil from the oil storage unit (S**22**).

The foregoing scroll compressor **100** according to the present disclosure operates as follows.

First, when power is applied to the driving unit **103**, the rotation shaft **133** transmits a rotational force to the second scroll **160** while rotating together with the rotor **132** of the driving unit **103**. Then, the second scroll **160** connected eccentrically to the rotation shaft **133** performs an orbiting movement by an eccentric distance, and a volume of the compression chamber (V) decreases while being continuously moved toward the center side in a radial direction of the rotation shaft **133**.

Accordingly, refrigerant flows into the suction space (S**1**) through the intake port **111***a*. Refrigerant flowing into the suction space (S**1**) may perform the cooling of the inverter module **200**, the stator **131** and the rotor **132**, and may be sucked into the compression chamber (V) through the suction passage **154**.

The refrigerant sucked into the compression chamber (V) is compressed while being moved toward the center side along the movement path of the compression chamber (V), and discharged into the discharge space (S**2**) formed between the first scroll **150** and the rear cover **120** through the discharge port **155**.

The refrigerant discharged into the discharge space (S**2**) is discharged to the cooling cycle device outside the compressor through the exhaust port **121***a* after oil component is separated in the oil separation portion (S**21**). The separated oil remains in the oil storage portion (S**22**), and then passes through the inner space of the bearing receiving portion **156** and the oil passage **133***a* to perform the lubrication and cooling of the bearing, and may flow into the compression chamber (V) or the back-pressure space (S**3**).

The overall structure and operation of the scroll compressor **100** according to the present disclosure have been described above. Hereinafter, the structure and function of the oldham ring **170** will be described in detail according to each embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **2** is an exploded perspective view showing the frame **140**, the second scroll **160**, the oldham ring **170** and the wear-resistant member **180** shown in FIG. **1**, and FIG. **3** is an conceptual view showing the wear-resistant member **180** and a state in which the wear-resistant member **180** is inserted into the key groove **147**, **167**.

The scroll compressor **100** according to the present disclosure may further include an oldham ring **170** to allow the second scroll **160** to implement an orbiting movement with respect to the first scroll **150** and the frame **140**.

In this embodiment, the oldham ring **170** may be interposed between the frame **140** and the second scroll **160**. As shown in FIG. **2**, the oldham ring **170** may be slidably mounted between the orbiting-side end plate portion **161** and the frame **140**, and may include a ring portion **171** mounted on the frame **140** to surround the back-pressure space (S3) and the thrust surface **143**, and a plurality of key portions **172** protruded to the front and rear sides of the ring portion **171**, respectively.

Moreover, the key portion **172** may be inserted into a plurality of key grooves **147**, **167** formed to be recessed from a front side of the orbiting-side end plate portion **161** and a rear side of the frame **140**, respectively. With the insertion structure of the key portion **172** and the key grooves **147**, **167**, a translational movement in a predetermined range is allowed but a rotational movement is prevented for the second scroll **160** with respect to the frame **140**. Accordingly, when the second scroll **160** eccentrically coupled to the rotation shaft **133** receives a rotational force, the second scroll **160** performs an orbiting movement with respect to the frame **140** and the first scroll **150**.

Here, the present embodiment illustrates an example in which the oldham ring **170** is interposed between the second scroll **160** and the frame **140**, but may also be configured with a structure in which the oldham ring **170** is interposed between the first scroll **150** and the second scroll **160**.

However, during the orbiting movement of the second scroll **160**, the key portion **172** and the key grooves **147**, **167** are continuously brought into contact with each other to generate a friction. Continuous friction generated when the compressor is operated for a long period of time causes wear of the ring portion **171**, the key portion **172** and the key grooves **147**, **167**, thereby causing reliability problems in the compressor. In particular, when the oldham ring **170**, the second scroll **160**, and the frame **140** are made of the same aluminum material, sintering may occur on a friction surface. In addition, when the oldham ring **170** is made of an iron material to improve wear resistance, the weight of the oldham ring **170** may become heavy to reduce efficiency. There is a problem that fabrication cost and complexity increase even when only a frictional portion is surface-treated or made of different materials to minimize the weight increase of the oldham ring **170**.

At least either one of the frame **140** and the first and second scrolls **150**, **160** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may include a wear-resistant member **180** formed to cover an inner surface of the key grooves **147**, **167**. The wear-resistant member **180** may be formed to cover an inner surface in contact with the key portion **172** on an inner side surface of the key grooves **147**, **167**, and the material thereof may be made of a different material from that of the key portion **172** and the key grooves **147**, **167**. For example, when the first scroll **150** and the frame **140** are made of aluminum, the wear-resistant member **180** may be made of iron.

The abrasion member **180** may be interposed between the key portion **172** and the key grooves **147**, **167**, thereby minimizing the wear of a frictional surface on which the key portion **172** and the key grooves **147**, **167** slide with each other during the operation of the scroll compressor **100** of the present disclosure. In particular, there is an advantage that fabrication and assembly costs may be reduced compared with a case where the oldham ring **170** is subjected to surface treatment separately or formed by coupling of different materials. In other words, a large number of wear-resistant members **180** may be fabricated and used in bulk through a separate process, and it is advantageous in terms of cost reduction and productivity improvement because the oldham ring **170** can be fabricated and assembled using a conventional process as it is.

Specifically, the key grooves **147**, **167** may be formed to be recessed on the orbiting-side and frame end plate portions **161**, **141** in a shape open to an outer circumferential side, on a surface where the orbiting-side end plate portion **161** and the frame end plate portion face each other. As shown in the drawing, an inner space of the key grooves **147**, **167** may be extended by a preset distance in a radial direction of the rotation shaft **133**. A center side end portion opposite to an open outer circumferential surface side may be formed to have a shape in which the inner side surface is roundly connected.

Accordingly, the key grooves **147**, **167** are formed with inner flat surface portions **167*a*** extended parallel to a radial direction of the rotation shaft **133** while facing each other and inner curved surface portions **167*b*** extended in a curved surface to connect the inner flat surface portions **167*a*** to each other. As a whole, the inner flat surface portion **167*a*** and the inner curved surface portion **167*b*** may be connected in a U-shape.

In addition, the wear-resistant member **180** may be formed to extend in a U-shape so as to cover the inner side surfaces of the key grooves **147**, **167**. As shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**, the wear-resistant member **180** may be inserted in a direction opposite to the U-shaped inner side surface formed in the key groove **147**, **167**, but according to circumstances, may be inserted in the same direction to cover all of the U-shaped inner side surfaces of the key grooves **147**, **167**. The width of the wear-resistant member **180** in an axial direction of the rotation shaft **133** may be formed equal to or smaller than that of the key grooves **147**, **167** in a state where the wear-resistant member **180** is inserted into the key grooves **147**, **167**.

In other words, the wear-resistant member **180** may include a head portion **181** and a pair of leg portions **182**. The head portion **181** may be configured to extend approximately 180 degrees with a preset radius of curvature. Furthermore, the pair of leg portions **182** may be connected and extended to both end portions of the head portion **181**. The pair of leg portions **182** may be formed smaller than or equal to an axial length of the rotation axis **133** of the key grooves **147**, **167**.

The scroll compressor **100** according to the present disclosure may be configured to easily perform an additional process of assembling the wear-resistant member **180**. To this end, the wear-resistant member **180** may be made of an elastic material, and may be inserted and fixed to the key grooves **147**, **167** by elastic deformation.

In the present embodiment, the pair of leg portions **182** may be spaced apart from each other by a distance less than twice of a preset radius of curvature of the head portion **181**. In other words, as shown in the drawing, the head portion **181** may be formed to protrude more than a spaced distance of the leg portions **182**.

In addition, the inner curved surface portion **167***b* of the key grooves **147**, **167** may be connected with a radius of curvature smaller than that of an outer surface of the head portion **181**, and a distance between the inner flat surface portions **167***a* of the key grooves **147**, **167** may be made to face each other with a width larger than that between the outer surfaces of the pair of leg portions **182**. However, according to the rigidity of the wear-resistant member **180**, a distance between the inner flat surface portions **167***a* of the key grooves **147**, **167** and a distance between the outer surfaces of the pair of leg portions **182** may be formed equal to each other.

Accordingly, as shown in the drawing, as the wear-resistant member **180** is inserted from an open-end portion of the key groove **147**, **167**, the head portion **181** may be inserted and fixed as supported on the inner flat surface portion **167***a* while causing elastic deformation. Furthermore, the pair of leg portions **182** may be deformed to be distanced from each other due to the elastic deformation of the head portion **181**, and thus mounted while being supported on the inner flat surface portion **167***a*.

Therefore, the wear-resistant member **180** of the scroll compressor **100** of the present disclosure may be stably fixed while being inserted in close contact with the key grooves **147**, **167**. As a result, the assembly and fixing of the wear-resistant member **180** may be easily carried out, and an additional coupling structure may be omitted, thereby minimizing the complication of the assembling process with the addition of the wear-resistant member **180**.

However, since the wear-resistant member **180** can be press-fitted into the key grooves **147**, **167**, the wear-resistant member **180** may be formed larger than the key grooves **147**, **167**, and inserted and fixed through a press-fitting process.

FIG. **4** is a conceptual view showing the wear-resistant member **280** of the scroll compressor **100** according to another embodiment of the present disclosure and a state in which the wear-resistant member **280** is inserted into the key groove **167**. Hereinafter, another embodiment of the wear-resistant member **280** having a shape different from that of the previous embodiment will be described.

Referring to FIG. **4**, the wear-resistant member **280** may include a head portion **281** and a pair of leg portions **282** as in the previous embodiment. Furthermore, the head portion **281** may be formed to extend to a preset radius of curvature.

However, the pair of leg portions **282** of the present embodiment may be extended to increase a distance between both end portions of the head portion **281**. At this time, a value twice as large as the radius of curvature of the outer circumferential surface of the head portion **281** may be formed equal to a distance between the inner flat surface portions **167***a* of the key groove **167**.

In the present embodiment, a pair of leg portions **282** may be inserted into the key groove **167** in an elastically deformed state. The pair of leg portions **282** may be pressed and supported on the inner flat surface portion **167***a* by a restoring force in the key groove **167**.

In addition, the wear-resistant member **280** of the present embodiment may be inserted from the head portion **281** into an open-end portion of the key groove **167** to facilitate assembly. Accordingly, the wear-resistant member **280** may be coupled to the inner curved surface portion **167***b* in such a shape that the inner curved surface portion **167***b* and an outer circumferential surface of the head portion **281** are in contact with and supported by each other.

On the other hand, FIG. **5** is a conceptual view showing the wear-resistant member **380** of the scroll compressor **100** according to still another embodiment of the present disclosure and a state in which the wear-resistant member **380** is inserted into the key groove **167**. The still another embodiment of the present disclosure also illustrates an example in which the wear-resistant member **380** is configured to be easily inserted into the key groove **167**.

Referring to FIG. **5**, the wear-resistant member **380** of this embodiment may be formed in an annular shape. The wear-resistant member **380** may be formed in a band-like shape with a width equal to or smaller than an axial depth of the inner flat surface portion **167***a* and the curved surface portion.

In addition, the wear-resistant member **380** of the present embodiment may be made of an elastic material, and inserted into an inner side surface of the key groove **167** in an elastically deformed state. The wear-resistant may be supported and fixed to the inner flat surface portion **167***a* and the curved surface portion of the key groove **167** by a restoring force due to elastic deformation.

At this time, a circumferential length of the annular wear-resistant member **380** may be formed less than or equal to a circumference of the key groove **167**, and inserted without protruding toward the open-end portion within the key groove **167**.

The foregoing description is merely embodiments for implementing an electromotive compressor according to the present disclosure, and the present disclosure may not be necessarily limited to the foregoing embodiments, and it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various modifications can be made without departing from the gist of the invention as defined in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A scroll compressor, comprising:

a casing;

a rotation shaft located inside the casing;

a driving unit configured to rotate the rotation shaft;

a compression unit provided with a frame fixed to the casing to rotatably support the rotation shaft, a first scroll located to be fixed to the casing, and a second scroll configured to be connected to the rotation shaft and engaged with the first scroll; and

an oldham ring provided with a plurality of key portions to guide the second scroll to perform an orbiting movement,

wherein at least one of the frame, the first scroll, and the second scroll comprises:

a respective key groove formed to receive a respective key portion of the plurality of key portions; and

a respective wear-resistant member mounted to cover an inner surface of the respective key groove, the respective wear-resistant member being in contact with the respective key portion, wherein the respective wear-resistant member is formed in an annular shape and made of an elastic material that deforms when the respective wear-resistant member is inserted into the respective key groove to be supported by opposite inner side surfaces of the respective key groove.

2. The scroll compressor of claim **1**, wherein each respective wear-resistant member is formed of a material different from that of the respective key groove and the respective key portion.

3. The scroll compressor of claim **1**, wherein a respective key groove is formed in each of the frame and the second scroll in a shape open to an outer circumferential side of the frame and the second scroll, respectively, such that the second scroll and the frame are respectively recessed on surfaces facing each other, and

the respective wear-resistant member is extended in a U-shape to cover an inner side surface of the respective key groove.

4. The scroll compressor of claim **3**, wherein the respective wear-resistant member comprises:

a head portion extended with a preset radius of curvature; and

a pair of leg portions respectively connected to both ends of the head portion, and spaced apart from each other by a distance less than twice of a preset radius of curvature of the head portion and extended in parallel to each other.

5. The scroll compressor of claim **4**, wherein the respective key groove comprises:

an inner curved surface portion formed with a curved surface having a radius of curvature smaller than that of an outer surface of the head portion; and

inner flat surface portions formed to face each other with a width larger than a distance between the outer surfaces of the leg portions parallel to each other.

6. The scroll compressor of claim **3**, wherein the respective wear-resistant member comprises:

a head portion extended with a preset radius of curvature; and

a pair of leg portions extended respectively from opposite end portions of the head portion to diverge to increasing distances from each other at greater distances from the head portion and inserted to be supported on opposite inner side surfaces of the respective key groove by elastic deformation.

7. The scroll compressor of claim **1**, wherein a circumferential length of the respective wear-resistant member is formed smaller than a circumferential length of the respective key groove.

8. The scroll compressor of claim **1**, wherein the oldham ring comprises a ring portion mounted on the frame and the plurality of key portions protrude from opposite front and rear sides of the ring portion to be received in respective key grooves recessed from a front side of an orbiting side end plate portion of the second scroll and a rear side of the frame.

9. A scroll compressor, comprising:

a casing;

a rotation shaft located inside the casing;

a driving unit configured to rotate the rotation shaft;

a compression unit provided with a frame fixed to the casing to rotatably support the rotation shaft, a first scroll fixed to the casing, and a second scroll configured to be connected to the rotation shaft and engaged with the first scroll; and

an oldham ring provided with a ring portion and a plurality of key portions protruding from opposite front and rear sides of the ring portion to guide the second scroll to perform an orbiting movement,

wherein the second scroll comprises:

a respective key groove formed to receive a respective key portion of the plurality of key portions; and

a respective wear-resistant member mounted to cover an inner surface of the respective key groove in contact with the respective key portion, wherein the respective wear-resistant member is formed in an annular shape and made of an elastic material that deforms when the respective wear-resistant member is inserted into the respective key groove to be supported by opposite inner side surfaces of the respective key groove.

10. The scroll compressor of claim **9**, wherein each respective wear-resistant member is formed of a material different from that of the respective key groove and the respective key portion.

11. The scroll compressor of claim **9**, wherein a respective key groove is formed in the second scroll in a shape open to an outer circumferential side of the second scroll, and

the respective wear-resistant member is extended in a U-shape to cover an inner side surface of the respective key groove.

12. The scroll compressor of claim **11**, wherein the respective wear-resistant member comprises:

a head portion extended with a preset radius of curvature; and

a pair of leg portions respectively connected to both ends of the head portion and spaced apart from each other by a distance less than twice of a preset radius of curvature of the head portion and extended in parallel to each other.

13. The scroll compressor of claim **12**, wherein the respective key groove comprises:

an inner curved surface portion formed with a curved surface having a radius of curvature smaller than that of an outer surface of the head portion; and

inner flat surface portions formed to face each other with a width larger than a distance between the outer surfaces of the leg portions parallel to each other.

14. The scroll compressor of claim **13**, wherein the respective wear-resistant member is inserted into the respective key groove with the pair of leg portions of the respective wear-resistant member inserted first toward the inner curved surface portion of the respective key groove.

15. The scroll compressor of claim **13**, wherein the respective wear-resistant member is inserted into the respective key groove with the head portion of the respective wear-resistant member inserted first toward the inner curved surface portion of the respective key groove.

16. The scroll compressor of claim **11**, wherein the respective wear-resistant member comprises:

a head portion extended with a preset radius of curvature; and

a pair of leg portions extended respectively from opposite end portions of the head portion to diverge to increasing distances from each other at greater distances from the head portion and inserted to be supported on opposite inner side surfaces of the respective key groove by elastic deformation.

17. The scroll compressor of claim **9**, wherein a circumferential length of the respective wear-resistant member is formed smaller than a circumferential length of the respective key groove.

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